

since at three different sessions of its legislature, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, it has been repeatedly and solemnly expressed. The measures of the federal government, of which this opinion has been declared, are principally those which relate to the Tariff and Internal Improvements. The State of South-Carolina has confined itself chiefly to a simple annunciation of its opinions and convictions, without entering into a train of reasoning, by which they were formed. It might be sufficient for the General Assembly of Kentucky to imitate the example, but it is thought to be due to the occasion and the interests of the people committed to its charge, that it should state some of the considerations which have led to the conclusion at which it has arrived.

In respect to the Tariff, the State of South-Carolina asserts, in its resolution of eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

First, "That a right to impose and collect taxes, does not authorise Congress to lay a tax for any other purposes than such as are embraced in the specific grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein."

"Second, That Congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects, to affect other objects, the right to affect which has never been conceded."

And, thirdly, "That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures."

By its resolutions of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, it asserts: Fourthly, "That the constitution of the United States is a compact between the people of the different States with each other, as separate independent sovereignties; and that for any violation of the letter or spirit of that compact, by the Congress of the United States, it is not only the right of the people, but of the Legislatures who represent them, to every extent not limited, to remonstrate against violations of the fundamental compact."

Fifthly, "That the acts of Congress known by the name of Tariff laws, the object of which is not the raising of revenue or the regulation of foreign commerce, but the promotion of domestic manufactures, are violations of the constitution in its spirit, and ought to be repealed."

And by its resolutions of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, it asserts: Sixthly, "That the measures to be pursued consequent on the perseverance in this system, are purely